

**FOCUS SECTION**  
**ENVIRONMENT**

The environmental challenges confronting the world today are greater than at anytime in history. The scale and magnitude of human activities are affecting the world's climate, ecology and environment. Environmental degradation is also caused by natural hazards such as tsunamis, volcanoes, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, mudslides, forest fires, floods, and changes in the permafrost. Current environmental issues include: global warming; air pollution; acid rain; carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; limited natural fresh water; and desertification. These and other adverse effects of environment on humankind are enormous and are a major impediment to sustainable development. Therefore, environmental issues need to be tackled collectively by all nations of the world.

Environmental concerns transcend political divisions and geographic boundaries and present a major challenge in the new century. "The environment does not exist as a sphere separate from human actions, ambitions, and needs, and attempts to defend it in isolation from human concerns have given the very word 'environment' a connotation of naivety in some political circles. The word 'development' has also been narrowed by some into a very limited focus, along the lines of 'what poor nations should do to become richer,' and thus again is automatically dismissed by many in the international arena as being a concern of specialists, of those involved in questions of 'development assistance.' But the 'environment' is where we live; and 'development' is what we all do in attempting to improve our lot within that abode. The two are inseparable," argued Gro Harlem Brundtland, chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development in a report *Our Common Future* published in 1987 earning the name the "Brundtland Commission." The World Commission on Environment and Development was initiated by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1982.

While, the United Nations system has been at the forefront in addressing the concern, many governments, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations are also working for a better environment. The Office of the United Nations Environment Programme provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

In 1992, 178 heads of state met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Earth Summit, as UNCED was also known, was convened to address urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development. The assembled leaders signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity; endorsed the Rio Declaration and the Forest Principles; and adopted Agenda 21, a plan for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century. Subsequently, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created to ensure effective follow-up. Its first session was convened on June 14-25, 1993 (CSD-1) and the last session (CSD-12) was held in New York, April 14-30, 2004.

The World Bank works to promote global environmental protection and makes available finances for environmental upgrading in the developing world. It recognizes that sustainable development, which balances economic development, social cohesion, and environmental protection, is fundamental to the World Bank's core objective of lasting poverty alleviation. In 2001, its Board of Directors endorsed *Environment Strategy* to guide the World Bank's actions in the environment area particularly over the next five years.

While marking the 35th Anniversary of Earth Day on April 22, 2005, the U.S. administration reaffirmed its commitment in protecting the environment. It believes that economic progress goes hand-in-hand with the environmental progress. If economic competitiveness is absent, environmental progress stops. The U.S. government advances a robust array of international environmental initiatives such as air, water, and land. United States Agency for International Development (USAID), operating under the new Global Development Alliance business model, has initiated or significantly expanded more than 200 public-private alliances. The U.S. government has also joined hands with foreign governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector to plan and implement voluntary partnerships that promote environmental stewardship.

The major international agreements which United States is party to include Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, and Whaling. The Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Desertification, and Hazardous Wastes Agreements are signed, but not ratified.

The United States is home to a diverse expanse of landscape. It possesses a variety of ecosystems, natural resources, bio-diversity, as well as the strongest economy in the world. This economic fortitude, however, has had ramifications on its environment, and in broader scope, the world.

The articles included in this section explain the role of government, public and private sector in promoting a safe environment.

For additional information, a webliography is presented here for your use. However, the inclusion of Internet sites other than those of the U.S. government should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein. The websites are current as of date and are subject to change at any time.

AIRNow Air Quality Web Cameras  
<http://www.epa.gov/airnow/webcam.html>

American Wind Energy Association  
<http://www.awea.org/>

America's Clean Water Foundation  
<http://www.acwf.org/>

Carbonfund.org  
<http://www.carbonfund.org/>

Center for Clean Air Policy  
<http://www.ccap.org/>

Center of Excellence For Sustainable Development; a Project of the U.S. Department of Energy  
<http://www.sustainable.doe.gov>

Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy at Brookings Institution  
<http://www.brook.edu/urban>

Cities Environment Reports on the Internet (CEROI)  
<http://www.grida.no/city/>

Clean Water Action Plan  
<http://cleanwater.gov/>

Climate Crisis  
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/climate-change>

Climate Diagnostics Center  
<http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/>

Climate Neutral Network  
<http://www.climateneutral.com/>

Co<sub>2</sub> Briefing  
<http://www.iclei.org/sbtoc.htm>

ConservAmerica  
<http://www.conservamerica.org/>

Council on Environmental Quality  
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/>

Country by Country CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions  
<http://www.panda.org/climate/country.shtml>

Earth 911  
<http://www.earth911.org/>

Earth Day in Your Neighborhood  
<http://www.allspecies.org/neigh/block.htm>

Earth Day Network  
<http://www.earthday.net/>

Earth Day.gov  
<http://www.earthday.gov/>

Earth Linkages: Climate Change Policy  
<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/climate/climate.html>

Environmental Defense -- Global Warming  
<http://www.environmentaldefense.org/system/templates/page/issue.cfm?subnav=12>

Environmental History Timeline  
<http://www.radford.edu/~wkovarik/envhist/>

Environmental Resources Trust  
<http://www.ert.net/>

Freshwater Society  
<http://www.freshwater.org>

Global Climate Coalition -- NGO Opposed to Kyoto Protocol  
<http://www.worldcorp.com/dc-online/gcc/>

Global Warming -- Prepared by the Union of Concerned Scientists  
<http://www.ucsusa.org/warming/index.html>

IGC Atmosphere and Climate -- Climate Policy, Research, and Ngos from the Institute for Global Communications  
<http://www.igc.org/igc/issues/ac/index.html>

Interfaith Climate Change Network  
<http://www.protectingcreation.org/>

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Ipc) (sic)  
<http://www.ipcc.ch/>

International Rivers Network  
<http://www.irn.org/>

Joint Center for Sustainable Communities; the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties  
<http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/sustainable>

Massachusetts Institute of Technology -- Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change

<http://web.mit.edu/globalchange/www/>

Nasa Mission to Planet Earth

<http://www.earth.nasa.gov/>

National Pollution Prevention Roundtable

<http://www.p2.org/>

National Recycling Coalition

<http://www.nrc-recycle.org/>

National Religious Partnership for the Environment

<http://www.nrpe.org/>

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

<http://www.nrel.gov/>

National Wind Coordinating Committee

<http://www.nationalwind.org/>

New Ideas in Pollution Regulation (NIPR) -- the World Bank Group

<http://www.worldbank.org/nipr/index.htm>

Pew Center on Global Climate Change

<http://www.pewclimate.org/>

President's Council on Sustainable Development

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/pcsd/>

Property & Environment Research Center

<http://www.perc.org/>

REP America

<http://www.repamerica.org/>

River Network

<http://www.rivernetwork.org/index.cfm>

Sierra Club

<http://www.sierraclub.org/sprawl/>

Stanford University -- Energy Modeling Forum

<http://www.stanford.edu/group/EMF/home/index.htm>

Sustainable Communities Network

<http://www.sustainable.org/>

Sustainable Urban Environments; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov/reg5oair/sue/index.html>

The Mega-Cities Project

<http://www.megacities.org/>

The National Academies -- Division on Earth and Life Studies

<http://www.dels.nas.edu/>

The Nature Conservancy -- Sustainable Waters Program

<http://www.freshwaters.org/studies/>

The U.S. Global Change Research Program

<http://www.usgcrp.gov/>

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

<http://www.unep.ch/iuc/>

U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change

<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

U.N. World Environment Day 2005

<http://www.wed2005.org/>

U.S. Climate Change Science Program

<http://www.climatechange.gov/>

U.S. Department of Energy -- National Energy Technology Laboratory

<http://www.netl.doe.gov/>

U.S. Department of State -- Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental & Scientific Affairs Global Climate Change

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate/>

U.S. Department of State Fact Sheet on the U.S. Climate Change Proposal

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0497/ijge/climfac.htm>

U.S. Department of State: 1997 Climate Action Report to the United Nations

[http://www.state.gov/www/global/oes/97climate\\_report/index.html](http://www.state.gov/www/global/oes/97climate_report/index.html)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov>

U.S. Global Change Research Information office  
<http://www.gcrio.org/>

U.S. Global Change Research Program  
<http://www.usgcrp.gov/>

U.S. Office of the Federal Environmental Executive  
<http://www.ofee.gov/>

United Nations Climate Change Secretariat  
<http://www.unfccc.de/>

United States Information Agency Climate Change Page  
<http://www.usia.gov/topical/global/environ/envcl.htm>

Urban Land Institute  
<http://www.uli.org>

Weathervane -- a Digital Forum on Global Climate Policy  
<http://www.weathervane.rff.org/>

White House -- Council on Environmental Quality  
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/>

White House Initiative on Global Climate Change  
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/initiatives/climate>

World Bank -- Carbon Finance  
<http://carbonfinance.org/>

World Resources Institute -- Climate Protection Initiative  
[http://climate.wri.org/project\\_text.cfm?ProjectID=197](http://climate.wri.org/project_text.cfm?ProjectID=197)

## 1. AVOIDING MASS EXTINCTION: BASIC AND APPLIED CHALLENGES

By Michael L. Rosenzweig. *American Midland Naturalist*, April 2005, pp. 195-208.

"Preserving the earth's diversity of species requires that conservation biology turn much of its attention to reconciliation ecology, which is the science of sharing our habitats with wild things. Although many reconciliation projects are already working, we can extend our efforts with modern natural history research focused on species we aim to open our landscapes to," the author writes. He adds, "Some of this research will utilize what we already know about the principles of community ecology and niche organization and some will teach us more about those subjects. Perhaps most important will be a deeper understanding of the coevolution of niche apportionment. However, lacking perfect understanding is no reason to delay. The ecologist's motto ought to be, 'Stop whining and try something.'"

## 2. BURNING UP: ENERGY USAGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

By Anthony D. Owen. Harvard International Review, Winter 2005, pp. 62-66.

“Contemporary energy policy issues are dominated, directly and indirectly, by major concerns at both local and global levels of the environmental degradation caused by fossil fuel combustion. The cost of environmental damage arising from energy -- production and consumption (whether based upon fossil fuel combustion, nuclear power, or renewable technologies) can be divided into two broad cost categories that distinguish emissions of pollutants with local anti/or regional impacts from those with global impacts. The first type of costs are those associated with the damage,” the author writes. He examines the impact of energy consumption and production on the environment. Also discusses proposal to impose taxes on pollution, reason for the lack of commercial success of renewable energy, damage caused by energy production and consumption to health and environment by emissions of pollutants, and costs resulting from the impact of climate change attributable to emissions of greenhouse gases. INSET: *Milking its Worth*.

## 3. BUSH: THE ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD

By David Helvarg. Earth Island Journal, Winter 2005, pp. 25-30.

Many of America's great wilderness places can be credited to Republican president Teddy Roosevelt, who protected vast tracts of America's landscape, establishing national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges from California to the Florida Keys. However, when President George W. Bush took office, he not only promoted logging in the name of forest health, he also claimed that dams help salmon. Helvarg discusses the environmental policy of U.S. President George W. Bush. He draws a comparison of Bush with former president Warren G. Harding, provides information on a task force established under Vice President Dick Cheney which aimed to address energy supply crisis, and discusses controversies faced by Department of Interior Secretary Gale Norton.

## 4. BUSINESS RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE: IDENTIFYING EMERGENT STRATEGIES

By Ans Kolk and Jonatan Pinkse. California Management Review, Spring 2005, pp. 6-20.

This article examines the strategic options available to companies and actual patterns of market-oriented actions that address global warming and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to political and regulatory activities, there are a range of market responses emerging to address global warming and emissions reduction through product and process improvements and emissions trading. While the Kyoto Protocol is gaining force as the result of its ratification by Russia, the United States continues to oppose Kyoto's global emission reduction approach, advocating the exploration of specific technological options instead. Companies face much uncertainty about the competitive effects of Kyoto and upcoming regulatory measures. But what is becoming clear is that current climate change policies are more flexible than before, and that "command-and-control" approaches are less politically feasible. These flexible mechanisms -- such as emissions trading, Joint Implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism -- allow companies to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by interacting with other parties. This allows for

managerial discretion, with companies exploring various strategies to address global warming and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Managers can choose between innovative strategies that improve a company's assets and competitive position as the result of new environmental technologies, or compensatory mechanisms such as emissions trading.

## 5. THE IRONY OF CLIMATE

By Brian Halweil. *World Watch*, March/April 2005, pp. 18-23.

“Archaeologists suspect that a shift in the planet's climate thousands of years ago gave birth to agriculture. Now climate change could spell the end of farming as we know it,” writes the author. He focuses on the impact of change in climate on agriculture. Also discusses climate-related problems being faced by Asian farmers, efforts of scientists in studying climate change, factors associated with climate change that make coping with the abrupt climate shifts difficult for farmers, and possible solution to greenhouse gas emission and climate change.

## 6. KEEP OFF THE GRASS!

By Wendy Munson Scullin. *Environmental Magazine*, May/June 2005, pp. 34-39.

Scullin focuses on the environmental threats posed by chemical products used in maintaining lawns in suburban communities in the U.S. Among other things, she discusses health impact of herbicides and pesticides, risks associated with prolonged exposure to herbicides, toxic and carcinogenic effects of the chemicals, and ways to maintain lawns without a deluge of industrial chemicals.

## 7. REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE MOTIVATIONS: EXAMINING DIFFERENT APPROACHES

By Peter J. May. *Public Administration Review*, January 2005, pp. 31-44.

This research examines how traditional regulatory and voluntary approaches affect motivations to address potential harms to water quality. The traditional approach consists of governmental enforcement of mandatory requirements; the voluntary approach consists of government calling attention to potential harms and facilitating actions to address them. These approaches are best thought of as ends of a continuum rather than as the sole choices. Three sets of findings emerge from the research. One, not surprisingly, is that traditional regulation is more effective than the voluntary approach alone. A second shows that deterrent fears and the sense of duty to comply are important motivations for action. A third concerns factors that account for the variation in each motivation for which inspections, peer reputation, and attitudes toward government are shown to be important considerations. These findings point to the duality of deterrent fears and civic obligations as motivations to address potential harms.

## 8. REHEATING THE "GLOBAL WARMING" MYTH

By William Norman Grigg. *New American*. June 14, 2004, pp. 12-17.

Grigg discusses global warming and details how radical eco-socialists are renewing their efforts to enact the UN's Kyoto treaty, a global treaty intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from developed nations, which President George W. Bush opposed. He states that the Republican pro-Bush group, RightMarch, assails the film *The Day After Tomorrow*, a movie that depicts a planet plunged into climactic chaos supported by MoveOn, a Democrat-aligned group. Furthermore, specific measures undertaken by the Bush administration in its support for the climate change agenda are presented.

## 9. THE SOLUTION

By William Tucker. *American Enterprise*, January/February 2005, pp. 20-26.

Tucker provides suggestions on how the U.S. can end its reliance on oil-exporting despots and control urban pollution. Remarks from Matthew Simmons, a Houston oil expert on oil production; View of Colin Campbell, a retired Irish geologist, on the way oil companies were calculating their reserves; Actions being taken by oil companies in order to attract investment; Possible sources of hydrogen.

## 10. SOLVING THE CLIMATE PROBLEM

By Robert Socolow, et al. *Environment*, December 2004, pp. 8-19.

The authors discuss how the atmosphere's concentration of carbon dioxide has increased by more than 30 percent over the last 250 years due to human activity. They explain strategies involving carbon mitigation which are available in various parts of the world, goals of the environmental community regarding policies that promote renewable energy, conservation, and natural sinks, changes in infrastructure and consumption patterns of carbon mitigation in the last 50 years, trend for most of the world's addition to its capital stock is linked to developing countries, how the introduction of renewable energy can reduce emissions at power plants and also where fuels are used directly; and production of renewable biofuels from vegetation and hydrogen. INSET: *Co<sub>2</sub> Storage Projects*.

## 11. TRASHING THE GREENS

By Jim E. Motavalli. *Environmental Magazine*, May/June 2005, pp. 26-33.

Motavalli discusses the factors that affect the environmental protection efforts of green movements in the U.S. This paper also discusses impact of public financing of elections on environmental protection initiatives, role of environmentalists in global warming and environmental failure according to the essay "Death of Environmentalism," by Michael Shellenberger, executive director of the Breakthrough Institute, and Ted Nordhaus, pollster at Evans/McDonough, and views of author George Lakoff on the influence of political movements and environmental groups on environmental issues.

## 12. WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

By Robert W. Kates, Thomas M. Parris, and Anthony A. Leiserowitz. *Environment*, April 2005, pp. 8-21.

The authors discuss sustainable development. They explain the roots of the sustainable development movement, in the United Nation's initiation of the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1982, and with the publishing of then-Prime Minister of Norway Gro Harlem Brundtland's report, "Our Common Future", definitions of sustainable development, the most widely accepted one being the ability to ensure that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, goals of sustainable development, as defined by the UN Millennium Declaration, the Sustainability Transition of the Board on Sustainable Development, and the Great Transition of the Global Scenario Group, and progress indicators for sustainable development. INSET: *Values Underlying the Millennium Declaration*.

## BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

### 13. MANAGING AND REPORTING SUSTAINABILITY

By David Crawford. *CMA Management*, February 2005, pp. 20-26.

This article informs that organizations of all stripes are gradually seeing the value of looking beyond economic performance for indicators of success. Consumers, investors, governments and business leaders now consider how an organization's social and environmental policies affect its sustainability and that of society at large a potentially critical issue. With the introduction of triple bottom line reporting in the late '90s, all stakeholders were introduced to a new method with which to review the economic, environmental and social impacts of an organization. Management accountants could play an important role in taking this change into the business mainstream. INSET: *The GRI Sustainability Guidelines*.

### 14. MEASURING GLOBALIZATION

*Foreign Policy*, May/June 2005, pp. 52-60.

This article reports on the fifth annual A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Globalization Index for 2003, which ranks 62 countries on political, economic, personal and technological globalization. The article reports, among other things, that despite early 2003 troubles -- slow trade growth of less than one percent -- brought on by the Iraq War, trade jumped more than 5 percent in the second half of 2003. Also, Global development aid increased dramatically worldwide -- the United States provided the largest increase, boosting its foreign aid by more than 20 percent. This article also compares globalization rankings with the Index of Freedom and the Corruption Index -- effectively graphing the strong correlation between globalization, freedom and good governance. A comparison with the Patterns of Global Terrorism rankings revealed a weak connection between globalization and terrorism; and a comparison with World Bank data on public education showed a positive relation, especially in developing countries, between education spending and globalization.

### 15. SAVING THE WORLD BANK

By Sebastian Mallaby. *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2005, pp. 75-85.

In the past five years, the world has created the International Criminal Court; the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; and the Kyoto carbon-trading system. Scarcely a month goes by without statesmen, high-level commissions, and civil-society activists calling for the creation of yet another institution: to manage post-conflict reconstruction, to handle sovereign bankruptcies, to supplement or supplant existing bodies such as the United Nations. World leaders have focused less, however, on sustaining the good global institutions already in existence. A case in point is the World Bank, where an incoming president will soon confront a nearly impossible challenge: saving the bank from the same caste of statesmen, high-level commissions, and civil-society activists. Mallaby offers a look at the World Bank and its role in managing globalization and in providing international economic assistance to developing countries.

## INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS & SECURITY

### 16. AMERICAN MAXIMALISM

By Stephen Sestanovich. *National Interest*, Spring 2005, pp. 13-23.

“American foreign policy of the past four years, both defenders and detractors agree, has been based on radical views about how the United States should conduct itself in the world. Some scholars call the diplomatic operating principles of the Bush presidency a 'revolution.' And those few who see continuities with past practice reach back to the 19th century for their antecedents. Yet the case that George W. Bush's foreign policy marks a dramatic departure from that of his predecessors has been greatly exaggerated. Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton all repeatedly ignored the dissents (and domestic political difficulties) of allies, rejected compromise with adversaries, negotiated insincerely, changed the rules, rocked the boat, moved the goal posts and even planned inadequately to deal with the consequences if their policies went wrong. The three of them, moreover, had the same reason for doing these things: They had chosen more far-reaching, destabilizing goals than their allies were happy with (or than their adversaries generally understood). And they believed that the only way to achieve these goals was to keep others from having too much influence over American policy. To look at how the Bush Administration's immediate predecessors dealt with the most important international challenges of their time is to see the true maximalist tradition of our diplomacy. The current administration has put its own stamp on this tradition; it did not originate it.” Stephen Sestanovich is a professor of international diplomacy, Columbia University and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.

### 17. BEYOND VOM KRIEGE: THE CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF MODERN WAR

By Richard D. Hooker, Jr. *Parameters*. Summer 2005, pp. 4-17.

"Understanding war, not as we would like it but as it is, remains the central question of international politics. And for the most primal of reasons: War isn't going anywhere, the

author writes. Hooker asserts that although the nature of armed conflict may be evolving, the character of war is enduring as defined by Carl von Clausewitz. In this context, he dispels any thoughts that the end of the Cold War and increased globalization would signal the demise of war. However, in the future wars, the US and its Western allies will attempt to fight short and sharp campaigns with superior technology and overwhelming firepower delivered at standoff ranges, hoping to achieve a decisive military result quickly with few casualties. Colonel Richard D. Hooker, Jr., commands the XVIII Airborne Corps Combat Support Brigade (“Dragon Brigade”) now deployed to Iraq.

#### 18. FOREIGN-POLICY ADVISING: MODELS AND MYSTERIES FROM THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

By Patrick J. Haney. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, June 2005, pp. 289-302.

There is a wide range of scholarly approaches to studying presidents, advisers, and foreign-policy making, all aiming to capture the genesis of policy, the 'essence of decision.' While there has been some progress in capturing the complexity of how presidents construct foreign-policy advisory processes, and the kinds of ways they wield power so as to control the policy process, America's conceptual models may not be keeping up with practice. While a range of theories exists to explain foreign-policy cases of a variety of types, and may do so in discrete ways, Americans are less able to come to terms with how the foreign-policy process can be both open to a vast range of forces from inside and outside the White House and dominated by the president using unilateral mechanisms of power all at the same time. The author uses U.S. policy toward Cuba and in Iraq during the first administration of George W. Bush to illustrate this empirical challenge to America's conceptual models. Patrick J. Haney is professor of political science at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where he teaches classes on U.S. foreign and national security policy.

#### DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

#### 19. THE ADVANCE OF FREEDOM: US FOREIGN POLICY AND DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

By Michael A. Ledeen. *Harvard International Review*, Spring 2005, pp. 14-17.

The Western world in the last quarter of the 18th century was characterized by a revolutionary democratic impulse. The last quarter of the 20th century was dominated by the same impulse, on virtually every continent. The second democratic revolution that started about thirty years ago continues. The United States is now engaged in a global war on terrorism, at the moment concentrated in the Middle East. The common denominator among the terror masters is not "radical Islam," but tyranny. The principal adversary of the U.S. in the Middle East is Iran. The policy of advancing freedom in the Middle East is made more urgent by Iran's support of the United States' terrorist enemies and by the mullahs' relentless drive to acquire atomic bombs. But it would be the right policy even if there were no war against the terror masters and even if there were no impending nuclear threat. It is what the United States is all about. Michael A. Ledeen is the Resident Scholar in the Freedom Chair at the American Enterprise Institute.

## 20. DOWNLOADING DEMOCRACY

By Robert Conquest. *National Interest*, Winter 2004/2005, pp. 29-32.

Explaining the revival of the concept of democracy, Robert Conquest discusses various facets of democracy, which includes Greek conception of democracy, development of democracy, aspects of premature democracy, and significance of political and social stability in democratization of institutions. He writes, "Democracy" is often given as the essential definition of Western political culture. At the same time, it is applied to other areas of the world in a formal and misleading way. So we are told to regard more or less uncritically the legitimacy of any regime in which a majority has thus won an election. But 'democracy' did not develop or become viable in the West until quite a time after a law-and-liberty polity had emerged. Habeas corpus, the jury system and the rule of law were not products of 'democracy', but of a long effort, from medieval times, to curb the power of the English executive. And democracy can only be seen in any positive or laudable sense if it emerges from and is an aspect of the law-and-liberty tradition.

## 21. IMPERIALISM, LIBERALISM & THE QUEST FOR PERPETUAL PEACE

By Anthony Pagden. *Daedalus*, Spring 2005, pp. 46-57.

The current revival of interest in empire is not related to the behavior of the current U.S. administration in international affairs, and to the widespread assumption that the U.S. has become a new imperial power. Here, Pagden discusses the power of imperialism, liberalism and the quest for perpetual peace, especially in the context of the so-called new American empire. Like the "liberal" empires of 19th-century Britain and France, the U.S. is broadly committed to the liberal-democratic view that democracy is the highest possible form of government and should therefore be exported.

## COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

### 22. 21ST CENTURY LEARNING AND INFORMATION LITERACY

By Patricia Senn Breivik. *Change*, March/April 2005, pp. 21-27.

Education has always had the responsibility to help students acquire research skills, a responsibility that grew both harder and more urgent prior to the widespread use of computers, with the information explosion. Here, Breivik opines that despite the growing recognition that today's students must be information literate, higher education is just beginning to define what it means to be information literate and adopting it as an essential core competency.

### 23. CULTURE IN THE AGE OF BLOGGING

By Terry Teachout. *Commentary*, June 2005, pp. 39-48.

According to recent surveys conducted by the Pew Internet & American Life Project, 11 million American adults claim to have started blogs and 27 percent of Internet users report that they read them. Most of these are homemade and purely personal ventures of interest mainly to friend and family. Here, the author presents an article on creating the Web log called *About Last Night: Terry Teachout on the Arts* in New York City that deals with cultural issues in the U.S. He also discusses change in the common culture of shared values and knowledge in the country; repudiation of the universal significance of Western culture by a group of minority students and faculty members at Stanford University in California in 1988, and use of political Web logs in delivering news.

#### 24. THE DIGITAL DYNAMIC: HOW COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA SHAPE OUR WORLD

By M. Rex Miller. *Futurist*, May/June 2005, pp. 31-34.

Miller writes that Television began entering homes less than 60 years ago and swiftly changed almost every aspect of human life -- from business and education to politics and sports. Now, digital communications -- computers, PDAs, the Internet, Blackberries, etc -- are bringing another communications revolution that is likely to produce an even more radical transformation of peoples' lives. In the digital world, the boundaries that once separated physics, poetry, metaphysics, and other disciplines are beginning to blur. Clearly, managing the transition into the Digital Era will not be easy or problem free. M. Rex Miller is vice president of sales and chief concierge for Spencer Furniture and author of *The Millennium Matrix*.

#### 25. THE INFINITE LIBRARY

By Wade Roush. *Technology Review*, May 2005, pp. 54-59.

This article discusses the plan of search-engine giant Google to digitize print books as of May 2005 and examines the impact of such move on libraries. In December 2004, Google announced its plan to expand its Google Print service by converting the full text of millions of library books into searchable Web pages. It was learned that at the time of the announcement, Google had already signed up five partners, including the libraries at Oxford, Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Michigan, along with the New York Public Library. Brewster Kahle, founder of a nonprofit digital library known as the Internet Archive believe Google's efforts and others like it will force libraries and librarians to reexamine their core principles, including their commitment to spreading knowledge freely. It was assumed that transforming millions of books into bits is sure to change the habits of library patrons. Surprisingly, however, most backers of library digitization expect exactly the opposite effect. They point out that libraries in the U.S. are gaining users, despite the advent of the Web, and that libraries are being constructed or renovated at an unprecedented rate. It was predicted that 21st century citizens will lead to their local libraries in even greater numbers whether to use their free Internet terminals, consult reference specialists, or find physical copies of copyrighted books.

#### GLOBAL ISSUES

## 26. FUTURE SHOCKS: MODERN SCIENCE, ANCIENT CATASTROPHES, AND THE ENDLESS QUEST TO PREDICT EARTHQUAKES

By Kevin Krajick. *Smithsonian*, March 2005, pp. 38-46.

The combined findings and calculations of U.S. and Japanese researchers have proven that a devastating tsunami swept ashore in what is now the Pacific Northwest state of Washington in January 1700. The discoveries of paleoseismologists -- those who study earthquakes of the past -- are shedding new light on the risks that the region faces for future earthquakes and tsunamis, and the devastation that could come with them. Hundreds of bridges and tall buildings in the metropolitan areas of Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon could be at risk if a quake of similar magnitude were to occur again. Though scientists are finding that earthquakes defy predictability, they are learning much more about their likelihood from clues that seismic events left behind centuries ago. That information is invaluable for urban planners and engineers to better assess construction safety requirements and emergency planning.

## 27. "IN LARGER FREEDOM": DECISION TIME AT THE UN

By Kofi Annan. *Foreign Affairs*; May/June 2005, pp. 63-74.

Different perceptions of what is a threat are often the biggest obstacles to international cooperation. But the author believes that in the twenty-first century they should not be allowed to lead the world's governments to pursue very different priorities or to work at cross-purposes. Today's threats are deeply interconnected, and they feed off of one another. The misery of people caught in unresolved civil conflicts or of populations mired in extreme poverty, for example, may increase their attraction to terrorism. In fact, all people are vulnerable to what they think of as dangers that threaten only other people. No nation can defend itself against these threats entirely on its own. Dealing with today's challenges requires broad, deep, and sustained global cooperation. States working together can achieve things that are beyond what even the most powerful state can accomplish by itself.

## 28. TRENDS NOW SHAPING THE FUTURE

By Marvin J. Cetron and Owen Davies. *Futurist*, May/June 2005, pp. 37-50.

The impacts of new technological breakthroughs -- and their unexpected consequences -- continue to play a major role in shaping the way we work and manage our institutions, according to Marvin J. Cetron, president of Forecasting International Ltd., and science writer Owen Davies. For some four decades, Forecasting International has conducted an ongoing study of the forces changing our world. Forecasts stemming from these trends range from the very near term (2005-2010) to medium-range futures (up to 2050), but the authors make no attempt to speculate on very-long-range futures that may prove of little practical use. Whatever your concern, some of these trends will have a very direct impact upon it. Others will help to form the general environment in which we live and work. They all merit attention from anyone who must prepare for what lies ahead.

## U.S. SOCIETY, VALUES & POLITICS

### 29. IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF TOCQUEVILLE

By Bernard-Henri Lévy. *Atlantic Monthly*, April 2005, pp. 54-76.

In the first of several articles, Levy reports on what he discovered while touring the US. Following his curiosity to big cities and small towns and into the middle of nowhere, he found himself variously attracted and repelled, astonished and mystified, and both very much at home and very much a foreigner. Commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Alexis de Tocqueville, the legendary interpreter of America, another Frenchman spent nearly a year traveling from one end of the country to the other to report on what he found. Drawing comparisons with Tocqueville as he journeys throughout the United States, Lévy reveals many insights into the American psyche from the simple to the profound.

### 30. PASSION PLAYS: THE MAKING OF EDWARD ALBEE

By Larissa MacFarquhar. *New Yorker*, April 4, 2005, pp. 69-77.

If there is a single theme that runs through Albee's work, it is the importance of being open to a full consciousness of life, with all the social and emotional risk that that entails. 'Dangerous' is one of his highest terms of praise, and 'restful' is one of his worst insults. Albee defines himself against the O'Neill of 'The Iceman Cometh,' who suggests that people cannot survive without the comfort of their delusions. In 'The Iceman Cometh,' the truth-teller who, with the best intentions, strips a group of failures and drunkards of their fantasies turns out to be the most destructively deluded character of them all. In Albee plays, though, truth-tellers are brave and wise, and the damage they do is all to the good.

### 31. UTOPIAN DESIGNS

By Jedd Perl. *New Republic*, April 11, 2005, pp. 25-30.

While any first-rate exhibition in a major museum is a cause for celebration, the appearance of a great decorative arts show is always a miracle. And there is no other way to describe the panoramic study of the Arts and Crafts movement that has been presented this winter at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Here we find the same union of seriousness and authority and beauty that we know from the finest exhibitions of painting and sculpture. I cannot imagine a show that would be more difficult to do than 'The Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe and America,' which ranges from the 1880s to the 1920s, and covers developments in more than half a dozen countries, and grapples with questions that are aesthetic, social, and historical in nature. Indeed, the presentation in Los Angeles is so compelling and so seamless that some viewers may miss the scale of the achievement.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### 32. FROM THE GREEN REVOLUTION TO THE GENE REVOLUTION

By Robert Paarlberg. *Environment*, January/February 2005, pp. 38-40.

"Since 1995, genetically engineered agricultural crops, including multiple varieties of soybeans, maize, and cotton, have been approved by regulators and grown widely in the United States, Argentina, Canada, China, South Africa, and elsewhere. These genetically modified (GM) agricultural crops were initially approved by regulators in Europe and Japan as well. However, in 1996, when an unrelated but traumatic mad cow disease crisis undermined the credibility of European food safety regulators, some consumer, environmental, and antiglobalization activist groups began a determined campaign against GM crops, and the new technology fell under a cloud. Many developing countries, upon hearing mixed messages about GM crops from the United States and Europe, decided for the moment to try to remain GM-free," writes Paarlberg. He discusses the cause of UN's Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) change of its previously more cautious stance regarding the use of genetically modified crops in developing countries, and addresses its implications. This comes with its new report entitled *Agricultural Biotechnology: Meeting the Needs of the Poor?*, a 106-page report embedded within FAO's latest annual State of Food and Agriculture report, published in May 2004. Details of the discussion are presented.

### 33. GENERATING HEAT: NEW TWISTS IN THE EVOLUTION OF ENDOTHERMY

By Myrna E. Watanabe. *Bioscience*, June 2005, pp. 470-475.

The article deals with the evolution of endothermy in animals. Other cutting-edge hypotheses are based on crocodylian biology, and some of the earlier research on temperature tolerance was done in the 1940s on American alligators. Edwin H. Colbert, curator of fossil reptiles, amphibians and fishes at the American Museum of Natural History in New York; Raymond B. Cowles, a zoologist at the University of California, Los Angeles; and Charles M. Bogert, curator of amphibians and reptiles at the American Museum of Natural History, subjected American alligators, *Alligator mississippiensis*, from hatchling size up to nearly two meters in length, to heat and to cold water. They found that the animals were more cold tolerant than heat tolerant. The fascination with reptiles for studying the evolution of endothermy continued. In the early 1960s, Herndon G. Dowling, who was curator of the Bronx Zoo's Reptile House, studied shivering in the female Burmese python that laid her eggs on exhibit at the same time every year. Dowling stuck thermistors from a brand-new telethermometer into the snake's coils and noted that she was raising her body temperature above that of her surroundings. Reptile metabolic studies continue to attract those who seek to understand the reasons for endothermy. Colleen Farmer, of the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, has studied exercise physiology in reptiles to determine rates of oxygen consumption with respect to their basal metabolic rate. Farmer notes that in ectotherms the standard ratio of the maximal to the resting metabolic rate, which is called the aerobic scope, should range between 5 and 10. Farmer links her hypothesis to endotherms. On average there is a correlation between higher levels of activity and endothermy. She thinks the explanation lies in that endotherms provision their young.

